

# WASHINGTON GOSSIP

## Cruise of World for Naval Cadets



WASHINGTON.—The fighting ships are going on another cruise, partly to the sake of the cruise and partly to advertise the navy and attract young men to it. Sixteen of the battleships will turn their bows away from the home land and steam off into the Atlantic, bound on a tour of the European ports.

When this cruise was first announced, several months ago, the navy department issued advertising matter to draw recruits. One of its most effective documents was a circular letter, prepared at Washington, but sent out from the various recruiting stations. It was written in a heart-to-heart style. The cruise meant, according to the letter-writer, "that thousands of young Americans will have a chance to see the world and get paid for it. Do people who save for months or years to go abroad ever regret it? I want to ask you this im-

portant question: Are you willing to travel if you are well paid for it, or would you rather stay at home and read about it?"

Naturally, when it is put up to him in that fetching fashion, the young man concludes that he would a good deal rather travel and get paid for it, and he lies to the nearest recruiting station and enlists. Long cruises cost a lot of money, but they bring in young men and the navy must have young men even if they do come high.

Another heart-to-heart letter is addressed to the young man who is tired of his job. "Perhaps you are unhappy in your present job," writes the recruiting officer. "Perhaps it doesn't pay you enough. Perhaps there is no future to it. Perhaps your present work will never satisfy your burning ambition to win great success. Well, now if you want to change your job, I'd like to have a talk with you and tell you all about a bluejacket's life in the navy."

If the young man isn't tired of his job that letter is calculated to make him tired of it, and the navy gets another man. Other appeals are made, but the cruise talks are what bring the best results.

## Put Under Bonds to Keep the Peace



MEXICO is a striking illustration of the way modern business puts nations under bonds to keep the peace. A naturally turbulent Latin-American republic, mainly Indian in blood, pays coupons on its government bonds to citizens of 21 nations. That is the number of countries represented last year. In 1907, coupons on Mexican government bonds were redeemed for citizens of 16 nations.

Every country so interested, through its citizens, in the stability and honesty of the Mexican republic, is an influence on the side of peace and order in Mexico. In a very real sense the Mexican nation has given bonds to keep the peace by selling government securities to foreigners living under many flags.

Less directly, but still in ways that

count heavily the sales of private property to foreign investors are also equivalent to giving bonds to keep the peace. In the last quarter of a century American capital to the amount of not less than \$1,000,000,000, according to excellent authorities, has been invested in Mexican mines, plantations, railroads and other Mexican property. European money has poured into Mexico in a similar stream.

Of course, no Mexican government ever guaranteed the security or the profitability of such investments. No government of any great power would undertake to collect from the Mexican people, as a nation, money to make good the losses sustained by Americans making unwise investments in Mexico.

Such international business bonds of peace are constantly becoming more important in many parts of the world. Every year the financial and commercial ties which knit the nations together increase in strength. Always the tendency of the times is toward the creation of closer international relations and a surer sense of common interest in the preservation of peace.

## Bank Failures Due to Lax Examiners



CLOSE upon the heels of the radical shake-up in the ranks of the United States bank examiners, by which 20 men were shifted to new fields, Controller of Currency Murray announces that he will make a personal investigation of conditions in all examination districts. In deciding upon this course of action the controller says:

"In almost every case of a national bank failure since I have been controller the insolvency could have been averted had the national bank examiner determined the true condition and reported his findings in time for me to force a correction in the administration of the bank's affairs."

After citing that examiners of failed

banks had offered excuses that they had been unable to learn in advance of a bank's true condition, that officers and directors of banks would not correct conditions brought to their attention, or any one of another dozen reasons, Mr. Murray in his statement says:

"Many of the examiners state in their reports of examinations, forwarded to the controller's office, that it is a hardship not only on the examiner but upon many of the members of the directory of country banks, to ask the various boards to meet with the examiner during the progress or at the close of the examination."

"This investigation by the controller and his chief of the division of reports is also an investigation into the methods employed by every national bank examiner, and upon seeing them make an examination of several banks and afterward holding a meeting of the directors, he will be able to determine who of his examining force, if any, are inefficient."

## Want to Shorten 'Long Green' Notes



THE length and breadth of the paper money issued by the government are not fixed by statute, but by habit the notes are 3.04 inches long and 7.28 inches wide. The treasury department renews the plan more than once proposed before to reduce these dimensions. The size talked about is 2.5 inches by six inches, which has for some time been used with favor in the Philippines. Our people are familiar with the notes as they are and till have been fitted to them. But graders and bankers handled the fractional currency of war times with ease and that paper was smaller than that the treasury is now considering.

The cost of the change would be in providing an entire new series of and that would be much greater than the renewal of such as wear

out. On the other hand the experts reckon that a saving of \$612,603 a year may be made by the reduction in size. The secretary will ask congress to conform the bank bills to the new dimensions at government charge for new plates.

The work of so modifying the paper currency would require 18 months, so that no sudden appearance of the smaller notes can be expected. While engravers and printers might be busy, the scheme would pass into an old story.

The department hesitates to go forward in the matter without public approval and invites criticism and suggestion. The clipping off of more than half an inch in width and 1.28 inch in length saves so much in paper and permits five notes instead of four to be printed on a sheet. The guess how much longer the smaller note will last than the present paper can be verified only by trial.

Some men have a voice in public affairs, but most of us have only a growl.

Dr. Wiley's Forgetfulness. On his hat. As he was going out he was accosted by a friend, who invited him to lunch with him.

Dr. Wiley hesitated.

"To tell you the truth," he said, whimsically, "I don't know whether I've just had lunch or not."

He thought deeply for several moments.

"Just to make sure," he concluded, seriously, "I'll go in and have another."

And he ate as much the second time as he had the first.—Popular Magazine.

## Remodeled Hat



HATS with wide, or moderately wide brims, have been much the same as to their brim outlines for several seasons, but variations have been evident in crowns. The possessor of a good velvet hat feels that it should do service for two or even three seasons and last year's hat with a graceful brim and a new up-to-date crown gives as much satisfaction, if not a little more, to the home economist, as spick and span new millinery.

The cleverness of the milliner is put to the test, to either replace the old crown with a new one, or put the trimming on the hat so that the outline of the old crown is concealed or changed. As it happens the task is not so difficult this season because puffed crowns are much favored, that is, crowns made of puffs of silk or velvet. Furthermore, trimming pieces, especially fancy feathers, are large

and they conceal the top of the hat almost entirely.

An example of what may be done with a velvet hat, having a wide brim and small crown, is shown here. Two lengths of velvet, in two colors, each three-fourths of a yard long, are shirred on silk thread at each end. The thread matches the velvet in color and there are four rows of shirring. A lining of ermine supports each piece. They are then mounted on the shape as shown in the picture and sewed down securely to it with stitches as nearly invisible as possible.

An ornament and a fancy feather, or ostrich plumes if preferred, make a charming finish. This is a matter of choice with the wearer.

The home milliner should find no difficulty in remodeling her last year's hat by this method.

JULIA BOTTOMLEY.

## ONE OF THE LATEST MODELS

Dainty Dress in White Cotton Voile, With Rose Design Printed on Material.

This is very dainty, and is made up in white cotton voile, with a large mauve rose printed on it. The skirt is gathered in at the waist, then a band of lace is taken round skirt at about the knees, this draws the fullness in. The material is cut



away at the back, and a strip of mauve silk is used to line the lace.

The bodice has a round yoke of silk-lined lace to which the material is arranged in either tucks or small folds. A band of lace trims the bodice above the waist-band, which is of mauve silk. Lace bands finish the sleeves at the elbow.

Hat of white Tagal trimmed with large poppies and black ears of wheat.

Materials required: Seven yards voile 42 inches wide, three and one-half yards insertion, one-half yard piece lace, one and one-half yard mauve silk.

The cloche shape comes frequently in black satin, with the trimming of a wide crush band and a flattened bow of satin. Underneath the brim is a frill of white lace.

## A Corner in Ancestors

By ELEANOR LEXINGTON

### Cabell Family

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Cabell, Cabelle and Cable are the present day forms of this name, which has had a variety of orthographies. To mention a few: Cabble, Cabbell, Caple, Kebab, Keoble, Keppel, Kipling, Gible, Gavila and Gabilo are also given as from the same root, whatever the root may be.

Cabellus is a name in Domesday Book, and it means a horse. Men took their names in various ways. The first Cabellus was thus called, doubtless on account of his prowess as a horseman, and the black shield which he carried, was blazoned with a horse rampant, argent, with bit and bridle of gold.

Walter Cabellus of Normandy went to England at the time of the conquest, and was given manors in Wiltshire. How Capel is a parish in Here-

fordshire, Glibert de Cabel is a name of the twelfth century. St. John of Frome is the name of a church in Somerset, and the chapel, founded by John Cabell, has a window blazoned with the arms illustrated in this story. Jean Cabibel of Brasseac was a Huguenot refugee.

The Cabells have ever been men of affairs, and prime movers in shaping the destinies of our country, both under the crown and the republic. Dr. William Cabell, the Virginia Pilgrim, was born in England, Warminster, 1700. He died at Warminster, Va., and was the ancestor of the Cabells of Virginia, a family of distinguished men and accomplished women.

Not only were the Cabells of this line active in helping to build up Virginia towns, but they were settlers

in other southern states, and also in western states. Dr. Williams wife was Elizabeth Burke. In 1728, or about two years after landing in Virginia, he was sheriff of Henrico county, and by virtue of his office, one of the first men of the country, and "superior to any nobleman while he held office."

Doctor Cabell returned to England, where he remained several years, engaged in settling the estate of his rich old aunt, Joan Grant.

For their descendants, who aspire to membership with patriotic societies, it must be recorded that the doctor's son, William, was member of militia and justice of the peace; from 1767 to 1768, he was in the house of burgesses, and he and other members, George Washington being one, subscribed funds for the introduction of silk and wine making in Virginia. It was Colonel William's son, Samuel Jordan Cabell, whose name is recorded in Heitman's "Officers of the Revolution."

Col. Joseph Cabell, son of Doctor William, was a large land owner, both in Virginia and Kentucky—broad acres have been heritages of the Cabells, the pilgrim's holdings running up into the thousands of acres. Colonel Joseph was a Revolutionary soldier.

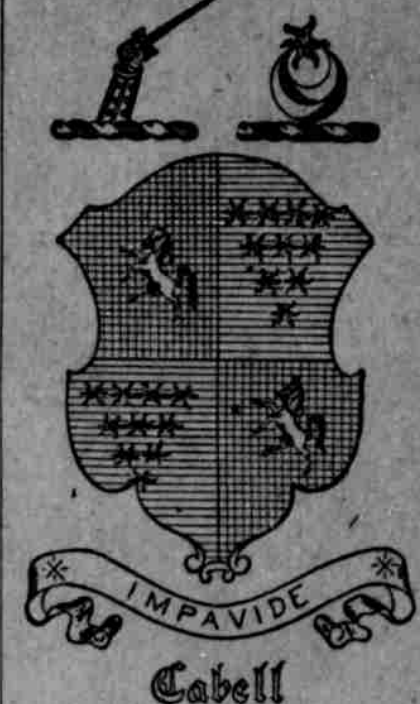
Colonel John, son of Doctor William, was member of the convention of 1775. Edward Cabell, soldier, was in Col. George Washington's regiment, 1754. Nelson, Lancaster and Charles. City counties, Va., have always been Cabell strongholds, and among marriage connections may be named the Mayors, Briscoes, Randolphs and McClellands.

The New England forefather was John Cable or Cabell of Massachusetts, 1631. He was a seafaring man and helped to capture a Dutch vessel off the coast, and was awarded a prize of five pounds. In 1659 he was a freeman, and 13 years later he died. To his "loving wife, Ann Cabell," he left the "use of his house and lands." His son John was a freeman of Fairfield, Conn. A Samuel Cabell was living at New Haven, 1646, and 50 years later George Cabell is recorded at Boston. The Cabells were also pioneers of Maine.

The illustrated coat-of-arms is blazoned quarterly: First and fourth, sable, a horse rampant, argent, bridled, or; second and third, azure, ten estoilles, or, four, three, two and one.

Crests: First; an arm in armor embowed, grasping a sword, proper. Second, a crescent argent, surmounted by an estoille, or.

Motto: Impavide—Be unappalled. This is the coat-armor ascribed to the pilgrim Cabell of Virginia and his descendants.



Bartholomew is a name, meaning son of Tholmal, or Talmal. To analyze it—bar, in Syriac, as ben in Hebrew means son, and tholmal or talmal is from a Hebrew root, meaning to furrow, or cut.

The Tholmal, or one so named, was he who worked in the fields, and his son, was Ben, or Bar Tholmal, or Bartholmal, or Bartalmal in Hebrew, which in course of time became the Bartholomew of today.

From the same roots we have Bartolot, Bartil and Bartlett.

Variations of Bartholomew are Bartholemy, Bartumly, Barthumley and Bartelmewe.

In France the name is Bartholmee; in Spain, Bartolomeo; in Italy, Bartholomeo; in Portugal, Bartolmeu; in Russia, Varfolomei.

A brother of Christopher Columbus, who was with him on his voyage of discovery, was named Bartolomeo, or Bartolome Colon, and this is a town in San Domingo, thus named for him.

William Bartholomew, born, 1602, at Burford, England, married Anna Lord, and they are the forebears of the line tracing back to New England.

William came over in the "Griffin," and was first at Boston; about 1636, he was a freeman of Ipswich, where he had much land. He wrote his name indifferently Bartymil, Bartholmew (without the second "o"), or Bartholmew (the latter having an extra flourish was the Sunday spelling, maybe.)

It is an ungrateful descendant who asks for a better record than William can give. He had been here only seven months, when he was chosen to represent the town of Ipswich, at Boston.

He was town clerk, and it is recorded that he was to be "paid for his paynes." He took part in the trial of Anne Hutchinson, whom he knew when she was in London, and he was free to acknowledge that the views she entertained were, to say the least, peculiar, although he was inclined to judge her not too harshly. He died 1681, and the inventory of his property shows that among other articles, he had a "blew rugg, an olde carpet and two earthen jugs." What hard work they made of spelling in those days!

He is buried at Charlestown, near Boston, and his grave is beside that of John Harvard.

William Bartholomew was a man of mark in his day; he had a good education, and acquired much property.

## Bartholomew Family

His wife died three years later, and they left three children.

One, Mary, married, first, Matthew Whipple; second, Jacob Greene, Henry, brother of William the first, married, in 1640, Elizabeth Scudder, of Boston. Henry is called a London merchant before coming here. He lived at Salem, where he numbered his acres by the hundreds, and held many offices. As town clerk, his records were faithfully and correctly kept. He was generous and broad-minded in a bigoted age.

With one other—probably his brother William—he patriotically advanced

money to keep the commissioners court in existence. He had three daughters, Hannah, Abigail and Elizabeth, but probably no sons who married. Descendants of his daughters are found in New York state, and in the west.

William, son of the first William Bartholomew, lived at Woodstock, Conn. He may have been a soldier in Philip's war. His daughter Abigail was carried by the Indians to Canada, and kept a prisoner for nearly a year, or until ransomed for £200. He had a son Andrew, and his descendant of the fourth generation was Francis Cook Bartholomew of Wallingford, Conn., born 1821, who married Erry Anne Lee, and in due time, after her death, led to the altar, Jennie Harrison.

The family has always been represented in Maryland and Virginia. The coat-of-arms illustrated, is blazoned: Argent, a chevron, engrailed, between three lions rampant, sable. This is the coat-armor ascribed to William Bartholomew of Boston, and it is the same which may be seen graven upon Bartholomew tombstones, in Bartholomew chapel, at Burford.

Bartholomew

Bartholomew